

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

---

TWO NEW CHIPMUNKS FROM COLORADO AND ARIZONA.

BY C. HART MERRIAM.

---

Both of the chipmunks here described are of unusual interest. One inhabits the pinyon and juniper belt in the desert region of northeastern Arizona and southeastern Utah, and is one of the handsomest members of the genus; the other is the common small chipmunk of the high mountains of Colorado; it has been previously confused with *quadrivittatus* of Say, which proves to be a much larger species. The specimen on which Say's species was based was collected by Long's Expedition to the Rocky Mountains on July 17 or 18, 1830, on the Arkansas River. The party, which included the naturalist Thomas Say, was encamped from the evening of July 16 to the morning of July 19, at a locality described as about thirty miles below "the place where the river leaves the mountains," which would be about 26 miles below the present Canyon City. Referring to this camp, Say states, "Among the animals taken here, was the four-lined squirrel (*S. 4-vittatus*) a very small and handsome species." This fixes the type locality with a definiteness not open to question.

Recent field work in eastern Colorado shows that two species of chipmunk occur in the region, one inhabiting the Boreal zone in the high mountains, the other the Transition and Upper Sonoran foot hills, extending out toward the plain as far as the land is covered with a scattered growth of junipers. The



*Characters.*—Similar to *amœnus* but lacking the distinct black on anterior two-thirds of posterior aspect of ear; lower dark cheek stripe and stripe between eye and ear usually narrower; tail longer; upper side of tail more strongly fulvous, the underlying black less marked; underside of tail with submarginal black band narrower; median dorsal stripe blacker and more pronounced on back of neck and occiput; outer lateral stripe more pronounced.

In the late fall pelage, which lasts until the breeding season, the rump and middle pair of dorsal light bands are gray, as in *amœnus*, but in postbreeding pelage the rump is more olivaceous, more or less grizzled with fulvous; the middle pair of pale dorsal stripes are less gray, and the shoulders and anterior part of back more deeply and extensively fulvous. Some specimens in postbreeding pelage have the underparts suffused with yellowish and fulvous as in the larger *luteiventris*.

*Measurements* (taken in flesh).—Type specimen: Total length, 200; tail vertebræ, 93; hind foot, 31. Average of 10 specimens from Estes Park, Colorado: Total length, 199; tail vertebræ, 92; hind foot, 31.

#### ***Eutamias hopiensis* sp. nov.**

*Type* from Keam Canyon, Painted Desert, Arizona. No. 67,768, ♀ adult, U. S. National Museum, Biological Survey Collection. July 27, 1894. A. K. Fisher. Original No. 1688.

*Characters.*—Size medium or rather large, as in *quadrivittatus*; general color pale golden fulvous, particularly in winter pelage when even the dark stripes are only slightly deeper fulvous than the flanks; head and rump pale.

*Color.*—Top of head pale buffy gray, slightly darker in postbreeding pelage; rump, pale grizzled ochraceous gray, only slightly darker in postbreeding pelage; outer pair of light stripes white; inner pair of light stripes grizzled white and gray, sometimes tinged with buffy; dark dorsal stripes in winter bright fulvous, in summer with black centers; tail deep rufous, the underlying black showing through from above; under side with black submarginal band rather narrow.

*Measurements.*—Average of 10 specimens from type locality measured in flesh: Total length, 224; tail vertebræ, 101; hind foot, 33.5.

*Remarks.*—Dr. Fisher collected a fine series of this remarkably handsome chipmunk in the juniper and pinyon belt at Keam Canyon, where it was living among rocks and cliffs. He tells me that its name in the language of the Hopi (or "Moki") Indians is *Kowéna*. The Biological Survey has specimens also from Bluff City, Utah, collected by J. Alden Loring. The species has been previously referred to *gracilis*—a very different animal and one which proves to be hardly distinguishable from true *quadrivittatus* of Colorado.